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my collection. The color is quite as deep, however. Measurements (in millimetres): wing, 84; tail, 77.5; bill from nostril, 8.5; tarsus, 19.5. To place the bird's identity beyond dispute I sent it to Mr. Robert Ridgway, who writes me as follows:—

"I have carefully compared your *Junco* with our specimens of '*J. ridgwayi*,' and find that it is, essentially, the same bird. Our specimens, however, are in breeding dress (they are adult male and female, obtained at Ft. Bridger, 'Utah,'—now Wyoming,—May 20, 1858), and consequently are hardly comparable. Still, there is no more difference between your bird, which is an autumnal male, and the Ft. Bridger male than there is between fall and spring specimens of *J. annectens*, *J. caniceps*, or the other species of the genus.

"I still have doubts as to the validity of this bird as a species or even as a permanent race, on account of the circumstance that its characters are an exact combination of those of *J. annectens* and *J. caniceps*. In other words, it may be regarded either as a *J. caniceps* with pink sides or a *J. annectens* with 'red' back."

The bird was found among the willows on Boulder Creek, associated with *J. annectens*, *caniceps*, *aikeni*, and *shufeldti*. Boulder is directly at the base of the foothills, where numerous Juncos may often be found when not one can be discovered away from the sheltering hills.—R. C. MCGREGOR, *Denver, Colorado*.

**Unusual Habits of Lincoln's Sparrow.**—While collecting Warblers from the top of an elm tree May 23, 1892, I shot two Lincoln's Sparrows, one male and one female. Their manner of feeding and hopping about the branches so closely resembled the Warblers with which they were associated that I could scarcely distinguish one from the other. As this species is of retiring habits and supposed to be confined to low bushes and thickets, I consider this worthy of note.—WILLARD E. TREAT, *East Hartford, Connecticut*.

**Wintering of *Regulus calendula* at Washington, D. C.**—On December 5, 1892, I saw and positively identified a single Ruby-crowned Kinglet in the grounds of the Department of Agriculture, and also saw what was presumably the same individual on January 5, 6, and 14, this period covering some of the most severe weather ever known here. This is the first record for the District of the species wintering.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, *Washington, D. C.*

**Notes on Some Connecticut Birds.**—*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*.—A young bird of this species was killed here August 29, 1892; and is in my collection. There were four of them together, but the others could not be obtained. The previous records for the State are two specimens shot at Goose Island and Milford (*Merriam*, Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 135).

**Fulica americana.**—Although not an uncommon migrant, especially in autumn, this familiar bird was particularly abundant here from September 29 to November 14, 1892.

**Aquila chrysaëtos.**—A specimen of this Eagle was taken at Essex, some twenty miles south of Portland, Nov. 1, 1892, and is in my cabinet. It was captured alive.

**Falco sparverius.**—The Sparrow Hawk, always considered a rare resident in this vicinity, was found in unusual numbers during the winter of 1892-93. They could be seen nearly every day. On the 4th of February I saw one in Hartford considerate enough to capture an English Sparrow.

**Strix pratincola.**—A female Barn Owl was shot at Leesville, a dozen miles south of this place, June 11, 1891, and brought to me alive. This is the first instance known of the bird's occurrence in this vicinity. Six are on record from different sections of the State.

**Asio wilsonianus.**—In many years' collecting in this vicinity I have never known the Long-eared Owl so numerous as during the autumn of 1892. They were apparently migrating from the first week in October until early in December.

**Coccothraustes vespertinus.**—Recently, when examining the collection of birds made by Mr. H. E. Rich, of East Hampton, Conn. (nine miles east of Portland), I saw an adult male of the Evening Grosbeak which was killed in that vicinity March 2, 1890. Mr. Rich informed me that there were twelve or fourteen in the flock, and that several Pine Grosbeaks were with them. The other Evening Grosbeaks reported from this State were taken at Portland, March 6, and Gaylordsville, March 10, of the same year, during the remarkable irruption of the species at that time. ('Forest and Stream,' XXXIV, March 27, 1890, 187;—Auk, VII, April, 1890, 211.)

**Melospiza lincolni.**—A male of this rare Sparrow, now in my collection, was shot here September 21, 1892, by Mr. W. E. Treat.

**Zonotrichia leucophrys.**—These migrating Sparrows were abundant here on the 12th of October, 1892. I have never known them to visit us in such numbers before.

**Sitta canadensis.**—An unusual flight of the Red-breasted Nuthatch was observed here from Sept. 27 to Oct. 23, 1892, the height of the migration being about the middle of October. They were quite common in other sections of the State during the same period.—JNO. H. SAGE, *Portland, Conn.*

**Winter Birds in Connecticut.**—On Dec. 15, 1892, I had a fine specimen of *Rallus elegans* brought to me in the flesh to be mounted. The bird is a male in fine plumage and was shot on the salt marshes at Milford, Connecticut, about nine miles from here. On Jan. 18, 1893, a freshly killed specimen of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak was brought in. The bird was shot at Southington in the central part of the State, and was a male, and was apparently in good condition. While skinning it I discovered that the